# **VIETNAM**

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#### 63 U.S. Planes Downed. Many U.S. Pilots Captured

A daily average of 2 American aircraft was downed in September (11 in the first three days of the month), by North Viet Nam gunners, armymen and militiamen.

IN SEPTEMBER

Quang Binh province top-ped the list with 22 planes grounded: Vinh Linh area, on the 17th parallel bagged 16 aircraft and Nghe An pro-vince 15 in the same month. On September 11, within two minutes A.A. batteries in Quang Binh brought down two *Phantoms*. The rural

militia of that province re-corded 5 kills, one of which on September 19 by 24 rounds of machine guns. The total of planes knocked out of the Quang Binh sky by the militia now runs to 97.

With 6 L.19 planes downed in September, Vinh Linh holds the record of spy-planes

In addition, in the same month the coastal defence of North Viet Nam twice hit war vessels from the Seventh Fleet.

Up to October 2, 1968

3.195 U.S. Aircraft Were Downed

South Viet Nam

#### \* NEW SHELLING OF SAIGON: TARGETS IN ADMINISTRATIVE HARBOUR OUARTERS AND

\* P.L.A.F. CONTINUE HAMMERING AT THE ENEMY IN TAY NINH, DUC LAP AND COASTAL PROVIN-CES IN CENTRAL TRUNG **BO WHERE A SEVENTH** WIPED OUT

- \* The P.L.A.F. Invest Thuong Duc, Southwest of Da Nang.
- \* 14 Cargo Boats, Tankers, Patrol-Boats and Barges Between Saigon and the Sea and 30 Other Craft in Ben Tre Province Sunk or Burnt.

### U.S. Distortion of Truth Only Brings Out the Justice of ENEMY BATTALION WAS South Viet Nam People's Cause

A Giai Phong Press Agency commentary

OF late, at the official talks in Paris between the representative of the D.R.V.N. Government, and and element to be represented the other present the part resistance war represent the part resistance was represent the U.S. aggression, for national salvation, and heaped cynical slanders on the South Feet Name National Control of the C

sion and deceive the American sion and decitive the American people and world public opinion. However, the aggressive, stubborn, brital and perfidious nature of Johnson and company have been made more transparent by their own distinct contentions and stubborn utilitied in all the past agreement of the property of t

Nam. is common knowledge Nam.

It is common knowledge
that since the signing of the
Geneva Agreements on Viet
Nam, the U.S. imperialists
have been pursuing the most brutal policy of aggression unparalleled in history against the South Vietnamese propte by launching Irist an armed intercention, then a "special war" and now a local war They have deployed a large aggressive machine composed of 1200,000 U.S. pippel and of 1200,000 U.S. pippel and half of Viet Nam war on a half of Viet Nam will be proposed million population. These beautiful satellite troops in a war on a half of Viet Nam with a 14 and 16 ylet Nam with a 14 million population. They have been swing must up-bodate war been swing must up-bodate with the same of the same of

To oppose aggression and To oppose aggression and oppression is a sacred and imprescriptible right of any people. The American people themselves rose up against the British colonialists for independence and freedom. For a people like the Vietnamese who have a long tradition of indomitable struggle against foreign have a long tradition of inan-mitable strugge against foreign mitable strugge against foreign tion and who have nerve acept-cle alarcy, there is no alterna-tive but to unite and struggle persistently against U.S. agreement and their homes. The sur-of resistance which the South Vietnamese people have been conducting against U.S. agree-tion, of the clorious agreeds thistory of the Vietnamese people against foreign agreesion that is also the continuation that is also the continuation great creditioners, of the Viet-namese (people): traditional love for independence and free-dom.



P.L.A.F. men in action

(Continued page 2)

# U.S. DISTORTION OF TRUTH...

(Continued from page 1)

The South Vietnamese peopatriotic struggle shines with justice and conforms to ive trend of mankind and fully accords with the principles of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam and international law It aims at nothing other than defending and realizing their undamental national rights against the brutal aggression and domination by the U.S. imberialists and their lackeys and regaining independence, freedom, sovereignty and terri-

Born from the people's high tide of struggle, the South Viet Nam National Front for Libe-ration has rallied the overmajority of the South Vietnamese people of all political tendencies nationalities and religious beliefs for a sacred fight fulfilment immediate task and objectives of the South Vietnam re people, resolutely defeat the aggression, overthrow puppet administration, overthrow their estadish a broad national democratic coalition government, cratic, peaceful, neutral brosberous South Viet Nam ultimately achieve peaceful reunification of the ountry" (Political Programme of the N F.L.)

Under the elevious banner of the N.F.L. the South Vietnan ese people have been couraovercoming countless ardships and making immense sacrifices, fighting the enemy while rapidly building up their forces in a nation-wide total war and winning ever bigger victories. In the bast years, from the 1959-1960 unitial concerted uprisings to undespread uprisings early this widespread uprisings early this Spring, the South Viet Nam armed forces and people, by making an imaginative use of the nation's diverse fighting experiences, have thwarted one after another all military strategies and tactics of the world U.S. and its puppets have been driven into an unprecedented predicament. Having deployed 1,200,000 troops armed to the teeth with most modern war means, the U.S. and bubbets nevertheless, have been forced to switch from the "search-and destroy" strategy to the "clear-and-hold" strategy which in fact means digging in in c more serious detensive and passive position to receive heavier blows. In only 7 months from February to late August this year in their general offensives and midechread uprisings, the South Viet Nam armed forces and people killed, wounded or captured over 400,000 enemy troops including re than 160,000 American and satellite troops destroyed a large quantity of war mate rials of the enemy and liberated vast and heavily populated areas in the very vicinity of

The people's revolutionary cower has been in the making in almost all hamlets and

villages in the liberated zone and even at the district and province levels in some localities. The coming into being of the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces marked a new step forward of the patriotic and revolutionary forces in South Viet Nam. The nationwide bloc of solidarity against U.S. aggression, for national salvation has grown stronge and broader than ever.

Along with these big and allround victories, the prestige and influence of the N.F.L. have ceaselessly consolidated and enhanced in the international arena. The peoples of all countries are siding with the South Vietnamese oples, supporting the just correct line of struggle of the Front embodied in its Political Program, wholeheartedly assisting and strongly stimulating our beoble. by the Vietnamese people.

So far, the Front has opened diplomatic missions in dozens of countries, been present at important international conferences, become member of many international and regional democratic organisations and has sent hundreds of delegations on friendship visits to various countries. The de jure and de facto recognition of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation by the world's peoples and many governments has spelled out still more strikingly the momentous role of the Front in the settlement of the South Viet Nam problem.

It is a patent fact that whether it is in Europe or American, in Asia or Africa, in a socialist or nationalist country, the world's progressives including their American counterparts, unanimously con-demn the unjust and brutal of aggression waged by the II S vuling circles in Viet Nam and insist that the VietNam problem must be settled on the basis of the Political Program of the South Viet Nam N.F.L. and the four points of the D.R.V.N. Government.

With a sound political and military line, a nation-wide bloc of solidarity, a strong determination to fight and to win, the N.F.L., enjoying the wholehearted assistance of the compatriots in North Viet Nam, and support and en-couragement from the whole progresive mankind, has organized the war of resistance of the 14 million South Vietnamese and led it from one big victory to another.

By trying to pility the N.F.L. and the South Vietuamese people's national salvation war of resistance, to vamp up their henchmen the Saigon puppet clique now in utter confusion and on the verge of complete disintegration, the Iohnson clique have only made of laughing stock of themselves. Moreover by so doing they have further revealed their incapacity and the bitter failure of their neo-colonialist aggression in South Viet Nam. The Saigon puppets from the Diem-Nhu past to the Thieu-Ky-Huong

clique at present are nothing

of the U.S. aggressors. Many people in the U.S. ruling circles themselves have con ceded that the Saigon puppet regime could not last more than a day without the U.S. support in dollars, weapons ind troops.

Now that more than half a million troops of the ag-gressors have failed to save the U.S. policy of aggression in South Viet Nam, there is hope that the Thieu-Ky-Huong clique of traitors can do anything better for their master. Whatever laber 'legality", " constitutionality"," representativeness "-Johnson-Harriman clique the like may on the Thieu-Ky-Huong group, it is certain that they can deceive nobody and in the end the traitors and their abettors - the U.S. aggressors - will be verthrown and wiped out

The war of resistance of the South Vistanuase people under the glorious banner of the N.F.L. has upset all military strategies and tactics of the U.S. It is not only pinning down 72 per cent of its infanty and airborne troops, 60 per cent of its marines, 30 per cent of its marines, 30 per cent of the second second per cent of the second second per cent of the second second per cent of the second per cent per cent of the second per cent per c cent of its marines, 50 per cent of its air force and 64 per

cent of its naval strike force, but also forcing it to deploy part of its global strategic reserve. The great and victorious war of resistance of the N.F.L. and of the South Viet-namese people has caused bitter dissensions in the U.S. ruling circles, and serious difficulties to U.S. finance and economy. As a result, the progressive American people have stood up more and more determinedly against the John son clique.

The U.S. aggressors' failure is left in no doubt. The only way for Johnson and his confederates to avoid complete collapse is to end their war of aggression. As they prosecute

their aggression, their setbacks will grow. Their increasing perfidious and deceifful manoeuvres, will only further exasperate popular feeling and shed more light on their nature.

No brutality and obduracy, and no perfidious trick of the Johnson clique can check the sweeping advance of the sacred war of resistance of the South Vietnamese people under the leadership of the N.F.L.

As pointed out by Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam N.F.L., at the meeting markthe 23rd anniversary of South Viet Nam, "so long as the U.S. imperialists refuse to end their war of aggression in Viet Nam, withdraw all the U.S. and its satellite troops from South Viet Nam to let the Vietnamese beable settle the Vietnamese people settle their internal alfairs, we shall continue to fight till final

That is our army and people's position whose justice is dazzlingly obvious. That is our iron-like resolve. Let it also be a stern warning to the Johnson clique

### PARIS TALK'S 24th SESSION

official D.R.V.N .- U.S. said: talks took place in Paris. on October 2.

again rang the changes on his "North Vietnamese aggression against South Viet Nam" theme and made fresh efforts to doll up the Thieu-Ky puppet regime, to justify the U.S. attacks on the Demilitarized Zone, to plead for the U.S. claim for "reciprocity!' and to explain away its unwillingness to meet the D.R.V.N. legitimate demand for an immediate and unconditional cessation to the bombings and all other acts of war by the U.S. on the whole territory of the D.R.V.N. so that other problems of interest to the two sides can be discussed.

Speaking next, D.R.V.N. Minister of State Xuan Thuy produced, further proofs to show that the Saigon administration was but a U.S. creation. He also denounced the stepping up of U.S. aggression in Viet Nam, espec ially the committing of the battleship New Jersey to hostile actions against the D.R.V.N. and the introduction of thousands of U.S. troops into the demilitarized zone.

Concerning the allegation made by the U.S. representative at the previous session that the Vietnamese people and the D.R.V.N. Government were challenging international law and the norms of international beha-

THE 24th session of the viour, the D.R.V.N. envoy

"In fact, it is precisely the U.S. Government which Taking the floor first, U.S. has been flouting all norms representative A. Harriman of international law with its unwarranted attacks against the D.R.V.N., an independent and sovereign country. It has also violated the U.S. Constitution with the committing of over half a million U.S. troops to an aggression against South Viet Nam! Neither international law nor any norm of international behaviour would permit a big power such as the United States to deploy its huge war machinery against much smaller country such as Viet Nam, which is thousands of miles away from the United States and which has never done any harm to it.

> The Vietnamese chief negotiator laid stress on Vietnamese people's right to resort to armed and political struggle to resist U.S. aggression.

He recalled that on September 30, 1968, under the ressure of public opinion, Vice-President Hubert Humphrey, the presidential candidate of the Democratic Party, had to declare that the bombing of North Viet Nam must be stopped in order to bring the present talks to fruition, which would constitute the best protection for U.S. troops, "But the same Mr. Humphrey", Mr. Xuan Thuy added. "said thereafter: Before taking action, I would to wrest back real indepen-

evidence, direct or indirect by deed or word, of communist willingness to restore the demilitarized zone between North and South Viet Nam!' This means that Mr. Humphrey, like Mr. Johnson, still demands 'reciprocity. Moreover, he even threatened to resume the bombing of North Viet Nam. As regards Mr. Nixon - the warlike presidential candidate of the Republican Party -- he was obviously not satisfied with Mr Humphrey's words, though the latter was only paying lip service to the

The Vietnamese represen-

tative went on to declare: We repeat once more that we shall not agree to any kind of 'reciprocity'. Whoever will be the next president of the United States, he will certainly fail unless he finds a sound solution to the problem on the basis of the respect for the Vietnamese people's fundamental national rights. If the United States puts off the unconditional halt of the bombing and all other acts of war against the D.R.V.N. it will be held responsible for the Paris conversations' lack of progress. If the United States is bent on pursuing its war of aggression, it will only sustain heavier defeats. The Vietnamese people as a whole, in the North as well as in the South, are determined no matter what may be the cost. place key importance on dence and peace."

#### THE NORTH—GREAT REAR BASE OF THE SOUTH

Anti-U.S. Resistance

spite of the fierce war of destruction by the American aggressors, the training and fostering of scientific, technical and economic management cadres in North Viet Nam has been progressing at a steady rate.

The Viet Nam Workers' Party and the D.R.V.N. Government have mapped out many concrete policies in this connection. With a view to meeting the requirements of the resistance to American aggression, for national salvation, and of national construction, present and future, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Worker's Party has pointed out in a resolution : "In face of the new situation and the new tasks, not only should the training and fostering of scientific, technical and economic management cadres not be reduced, but it should be strongly developed so as to eventually satisfy the needs in cadres of the whole country."

In implementation of the abovementioned resolution, higher and vocational education has to fulfil two great tasks: to continue to expand the training and fostering of cadres at a quick and steady tempo; and to continue to raise the quality of the training even while the country is at

#### EXPANDING THE TRAINING OF CADRES IET NAM being a backward

agricultural country advancing to socialism without passing though the stage of capitalist development and having to resist a war of aggression of unprecedented ferocity, the training of cadres should be undertaken on a large scale, at a quick tempo, and one step ahead of the present needs. Abiding by this principle, during the past three years, thirteen more universities and university branches, and over 40 secondary vocational schools have been opened. At present there are in the North 38 universities and colleges and 281 secondary vocational schools. In 1967 - 1968, student enrolment in these schools increased two times compared with the 1964 - 1965 school year, and the number of school and college students and graduates sent to the socialist countries for further training went up 2.8 times over the same period.

Not only has training been undertaken on an ever extending scale but remarkable achievements have been recorded in realizing an ever better balance between schools of various degrees, between various branches. between theory and practice, and between training at home and abroad. There are now nearly 170 branches of university education. A network of secondary vocational schools have been set up, from central down to local level. At the centre, there are groups of technical and professional schools; regional establishments include teachers' training schools, medical, engineering and agricultural

This development of large-scale training is fully in keeping with the policy regarding cadres. In 1967-1968, the proportion of girl students is 28% in the universities and 45% in the secondary vocational schools; 98% of the students spring from with social education. peasant, worker, cadre, or soldier families. Priority is given to members

good combat and production records. Besides regular education, on-the-job training allows cadres, workers and peasants to study while carrying on their normal occupations. Secondary vocational and college-level schools and classes have been opened in growing numbers within factories, offices and other enterprises.

of the national minorities, as well as

to workers, cadres, and members of

Young Volunteers' Brigades with

With a view to creating even more favourable conditions for study and training, the Government has recently taken a decision effective from the 1968-1969 school year, granting scholarships to all students in universities, colleges and secondary vocational

#### CEASELESSLY RAISING THE **OUALITY OF TRAINING**

trying to meet the requirements. formerly we had already encoun-tered difficulties: material, technical, and shortage of qualified personnel. These have greatly increased with the war. But guided by the correct line and policies of the Viet-name Workers' Party, the cadres, teachers, and students in all schools have made tremendous efforts, thereby maintaining and even upgrading in some respects the quality of the training. Many graduation theses have had good practical effects on production, combat and daily life. The students have acquired a better grasp of the practice of revolutionary struggle ence they are fully able, in keeping with the circumstances, to mobilize the worker-peasant masses in scientific and technical work and bring into play their capabilities.

In the process of fulfilling the two tasks of higher and vocational education, namely to train large numbers of scientific, technical and economic management cadres who are both politically staunch and proficient in their respective specialties, and to promote the role of the school as a cultural scientific and technical centre, good lessons have been drawn:

I. A decisive factor in raising the quality of the training over the past years has been the persevering effort to link the school closely with life, production and combat. This is the fundamental spirit underlying the reorientation of education, and also the gist of the Viet Nam Workers' Party's educational principles and rules: education should serve the political tasks, and be closely coordinated with production: theory and practice should go hand in hand; study should go together with work; school education should be combined

Higher and Middle Vocational

by TA QUANG BUU

Minister of Higher and Middle Vocational Education

Education Makes Headway During

In the 1066-1067 academic year, the Polytechnic College sent over one hundred student groups for "work and study" in 128 enterprises and construction sites in 20 provinces. The Agricultural College sent its 4th-year students to agricultural cooperatives where they carried on their studies while giving guidance to the farmers in production work. The Civil Engeneering College sent the whole Building department to construction sites where the students applied the theories learnt to practical work.

The great significance and effect of this mode of training has been borne out by facts: the overall quality of the training has been visibly impoved; the teachers, tempered in production and combat, have seen the quality of their teaching and research work raised. It is also thanks to the same method that a close combination has been achieved between training, production and scientific research establishments in fostering cadres who are both politically staunch and professionally proficient and who can meet the expectations of the departments employing them.

While carrying into effect the educational principles and rules, the most important measure is to give pride of place to political and idea logical education, using it as a lever to push other work forward and as a sis for raising the quality of professional training.

In order to fulfil this task, the following things have been done; to raise the quality of political teaching in the schools; to give students and teachers opportunities to acquaint themselves with the realities of combat and production; to join in political movements in society at large: to improve the content of the activities of mass organizations within the schools: to give talks on scientific or topical subjects in the school clubs; to promote collective emulation, etc...

A stirring atmosphere has thus been created in study and teaching, which has made it possible over the past three years to improve hundreds of programmes and curriculums in accordance with the motto: fundamental, Vietnamese, and modern.

In face of difficulties born of wartime conditions, teachers and students have developed their spirit of selfreliance and built laboratories and designed models, in keeping with the evacuation and dispersion of their establishments. The teachers have upheld the spirit of selflessly serving

the students. The latter have shown the greatest courage and a keen desire to serve the revolution to the utmost of their capacities. Teachers and students feel mutual affection for one another, so much so that relations between them take on a comradely and fraternal character, which reflects the consolidation and perfection of the new production relations in society. This is an important factor in bettering the quality of school

2. Another factor which has a bearing on the quality of study and teaching over the past years has been the progress achieved in scientific research in colleges and univer-sities. Scientific reasearch has been considered one of the bases for cadre training. Each school serves production, combat and life in accordance with conditions prevailing there. Over the past few years, scientific research has stuck to the targets of economic development, actively served production, combat and life, while making preparations to serve long-range objectives. The management of cientific reasearch work has also been improved: 70%, of the subjects of research deal with themes related to production, combat and life. Some have achieved good results: "Railway signal system", "The electrical net-work in Viet Nam", "Continuous casting of cast iron pipes", "Intensive rice cultivation in Thai Binh province", "How high rice output is achieved in conditions of intensive cultivation". "Labour in rural areas in the new situation".

3. Another factor of great importance for the quality of all-sided training is the organization of the school. The decisive element is tobuild a strong Party organization and ensure all-sided and absolute leadership by the school's Party committee as regard all school work. The role of such mass organizations as the trade-union and the Labour Youth should be promoted. Constant attention has been paid to the mobilization of all forces within the school with a view to organizing life and participating in the management of all school activities.

THE coming to maturity of higher and secondary vocational educa-tion over the past years is due to the resolve shown by cadres. teachers and students in carrying into effect, in a creative manner and with great success, the line and policies of the Viet Nam Workers' Party concerning the training and fostering of scientific, technical and economic management cadres. The school has thus actively contributed to supplying the revolution with cadres sided building and development; agriculture, industry, culture, education, and national defence.

# MORE U.S. CRIMES IN BOTH PARTS OF VIET NAM

T the current Paris talks between the representative of the D.R.V.N. nment and that of the U.S. government, Harriman and Vance uttered such bombastic exhortations as "Stop this senseless slaughter!" and " Ioin with us in steps to reduce the level of violence ", "We remain ready to create conditions of peace", "We are prepared to act to bring peace", etc... But the U.S. government and its troops deeds in Sentember proved that the calls were sheer double-talk

day of solidarity with the

Vietnamese people was

observed on Sept. 22 at

Boulogne - sur - mer, a town

It was sponsored by the

British Council for Peace in

Viet Nam which had launched

a campaign for the formation

of a delegation of the British

people to meet the Viet-

namese representatives at the

D.R.V.N. - U.S. talks, after

the British government refu-

sed entry visas to the latter,

tive the Kent branch of the

British Peace Council and the

Pas-de-Calais branch of the

French Peace Council decided

to organize a day of solida-

Among the 800 British dele-

gates to the solidarity rally

were Jack Woddis, member

of the Political Bureau of the

British Communist Party Cen-

tral Committee, Lord Brock-

way, Chairman of the British

Council for Peace in Viet Nam.

and C. Jenkins, Secretary

General of the British Union's

The Vietnamese delegates

included Ambassador Ha Van

Lau who represented Minister

of State Xuan Thuy, chief

negotiator of the D.R.V.N.

Government at the Paris

Taking the floor on the

Viet Nam belongs to the

occasion, C. Jenkins said:

true representatives of the

rity with Viet Nam.

In response to this initia-

in northern France.

Fighters Keep Day of

Solidarity with Viet Nam

WAR ORDURATELY STEPPED UP BY U.S. GOVERNMENT

September 30, 1068 the battleship New Jersey was sent to the Bac Bo Gulf to perpetrate crime against civilians in the southern part of theD.R.V.N. together with other units of the Seventh Fleet. The Amer. ican spokesman in Saigon boasted that this 56,000-ton ship was the most powerful in the U.S. Navy, equipped with 16-inch guns which could On September 4, General fire 2,700-lb shells 23 miles off and that the quantity of

British and French Peacethe DR.V.N. Most remarkable was the

fact that U.S. Engineering Battalion No 116 just called up five months ago was sent on Sept. 13 to South Viet Nam. This illustrated the difficulties encountered by U.S. authorities in finding cannon-fodder for the Viet Nam war and the big haste with which they were sending

of U.S. intervention in View IIS TROOPS Nam, unconditional cessation of the U.S. bombing of North Viet Nam and a settlemen based on the 1954 Geneva Agreements, including the pulling out of all foreign On behalf of the French peace militants, Charles Four

niau who had visited Viet Nam, denounced the U.S. imperialists' genocidal crimes in Viet Nam. Referring to the Paris talks he made it clear that the present standstill of the talks was due to the fact that the U.S. still refused to stop the bombing and all other acts of wa against the D. R. V. N. He pointed out that it was the duty of the world's peoples to press on the U.S. such a course of action

He handed to Ambassador

Ha Van Lau a copy of the

statement of the British

Council for Peace in Viet

Nam urging immediate with-

drawal by the British gov-

ernment of its support

Scientific and Technical Staffs. The French delegation Speaking at the rally. Am included Charles Fourniau, assador Ha Van Lau recalled niember of the French Natithe process of the U.S. wreckonal Council of the Peace ing the 1954 Geneva Agree-Movement, and Raymond, ments on Viet Nam and of Central Committee member of U.S. war of aggression against the French Communist Party. Viet Nam.

He denounced the U.S. government's wilfulness the Paris conversations and criticized the British government's support of U.S. agression in Viet Nam.

Ambassador Ha Van Lau expressed thanks to the British and French peoples for their support to the Vietnamese. We recognize struggle of the Vietnamese this and recognize you as the people, stressing that it was a great inspiration for them.

shells fired within a few minutes by o of its cannons equalled half a B52 bombload.

Prior to the commissioning of that battleship, on September 17, under pressure from the U.S. the Australian Navy had let it be known that its destroyer Perth would leave Sydney on September to for the Bac. Bo Gulf to replace the Hobart heavily damaged by mistake by the U.S.A.F. in mid-June

Mac Connell, commanding the U.S.A.F., declared that the swing-wing FIIIA - three pieces of which had been downed in Viet Nam - would operate again in the sky of

raw recruits to Viet Nam.

NEW MASSACRES

HE most barbarous crime committed by the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen in September was the massacre of over 360 civilians at Long Thanh townlet, 30km east of Saigon, on the Saigon-Vung Tau highway.

On the night of Sept. 22.

American planes destroyed

Long Thanh with bombs rockets, incendiary powder and flame-throwers, Cannons from Nuoc Trong base also pounded it. This resulted in 77 casualties including whole families of puppet troops and civil servants of the puppet administration. On Sept. 3. people from other localities were denied entry into the area to rescue the victims with a view to concealing the crime and to shifting the blame for this killing onto the Liberation fighters. The survivors at Long Thanh said that the Liberation soldiers could not possibly commit such a crime from the air. People around Nuoc Trong base also affirmed that American ordnance pieces there booming for ten hours running in the night were responsible for the death of the 360 Long Thanh

people. Compared with the

destruction by armoured ve-

Bang Long province, 90 km

north of Saigon, on August o.

the massacre at Long Thanh

hicles of Tra Thanh village

was much more heinous. Another monstrous crime of

the Americans in South Viet Nam was committed from Sept. 3 to 8, when they took advantage of the big flood in the provinces of Quang Tri and Thua Thien to kill many people, destroy their crops and loot their property. In three villages of Pho Trach district, when the waters were rising and submerging even roofs of houses and tops of trees dozens of amphibious cars rushed in while 48 choppers circled overhead firing down like hell. In Huong Tra district during the flood

enemy helicopters strafed the people busily harvesting their crops or salvaging their belongings. In a locality near Hue city, the enemy turned to account the difficulties caused by floods and rounded up 300 victims of the disaster. In Tay-Ninh province on Sept. 6, the Cau Sat pagoda

was attacked from the air, which was reminiscent to the Cao Dai followers of the bombings of their Holy Sea on August 18, 10, 20 and 26, 1068. It is to be recalled that in the raid on August 26, 23 people were killed and 27 others wounded. Infuriated by these crimes, 30,000 Cao Dao dignitaries and believers carried the victims' corpses and the wounded to the district capital of Phu Khuong to demand reparations. The action came to a climax on

NORTH VIET NAM DYKES ATTACKED, USE OF B528 INTENSIFIED

August 27 and 28.

TN the North, on Sept. 9 and II. American aircraft

bombed dyke No 42 at Nam Dan, the dyke at Hung Phu and many dams and sluices in Nghe An province. In the first locality, they blasted away 800 cu.m. of earth, and in the second thes wrecked a portion of dyke. As the people were mending the dykes, they came back and inflicted on them over 30 caenalties

Another crime of the aggressors was the intensified use of B52 strategic bombers. On Sept. 17 and 20, these planes flew 64 sorties and dropped 1,900 tons of bombs on four villages in Vinh Linh area, killing and wounding 28 people despite a system of solid shelters.

From April 1968 onwards

the enemy has been concentrating his strikes on this panhandle" area of the D.R.V.N. at a stepped up tempo while his targets re mained the same: communication line, populated areas (market places, schools, hosnitals, churches and pagodas industrial and agricultural enterprises, hydraulic works, cultural undertakings, etc...) Before Johnson announced his "limited bombing" on March 31, 1968 the U.S air raids had amounted to 75 per day in the first quarters of 1068 Now they rose to 115 in April, 152 in May, 170 in lune, over 200 in July, 200 in August and 212 in only the first half of September This does not include naval attacks by American ships anchored in the Bac Bo gul and the bombardments by long-range guns positioned south of the demarcation

#### SAIGON TEACH-IN CONDEMNS U.S. AGGRESSION

WHY do we want peace?" was the theme of a teach-in held on September 8 at the headquarters of the Saigon Students' Union and attended by more than 200 intellectuals, students, clergymen and Buddhist priests.

According to a report from Saigon, University Professor Ly Chanh Trung, one of the speakers, openly voiced the Saigon intelligentsia's profound indignation at the U.S. crime of aggression, and condemned U.S. flouting of all democratic liberties in South Viet Nam

He said: " As a Vietnamese. I can no longer remain indifferent to the destruction of our country by foreigners with their most modern ter rorist means. Nor can I accept the kind of "freedom" which the South Vietnamese people, too, have not been able to lump all through these

Ly Chanh Trung pointed out: "The Americans claim to be "defenders of freedom" But in fact they have been defending regimes that trample upon freedom. When these regimes collapse or fail on account of their own rot. tenness and impotence, the Americans try to "defend freedom" by dropping millions of tons of bombs on the land of Viet Nam and by pumping streams of dollars into the South Viet Nam society"

# Ouz Tzue Saigon

Editor's note. -- Among those who have tried to depict the extraordinary heroism of P.L.A.F. men during their attacks on Saigon and the intelligence and resourcefulness shown by the city beoble in helping them destroy the enemy hesides the well-busons uniters of the N.F.I. there have been many honest authors living in the city itself.

The following has been published in the review Nguoi Viet, organ of the Saigon "Writers and Artists for Democracy and Peace", in its issue of May 1068.

SAIGON on former occasions had been fired and dazzled by these tremendous explosions which wrecked the aircraft carrier Card, the American Embassy, the Brink, Caravalle and Victoria hotels, the puppet General Police Headquarters, the Tan Son Nhut airfield, the "Independence Palace", and Thong Nhut avenue during military parades

But nothing equals the enthusiasm and surprise which came to her peoand surprise which came to her peo-ple during the recent period. The sound of gunfire which erupted on the night of Tet, continued well beyond Tet, for the whole month, for the entire spring. Never had Saigon witnessed such a sight: dozens, hundreds of G.I. bodies lying in the streets, tanks and arnoured cars - not one or two, but five, ten at a time – set afire or blown up.

It was as though Saigon were re-living the days of the August 1945 Revolution, when in many districts puppet flags littered the ground like dead leaves in autumn, for our com-patriots and fighters to trample on.

Saigon's dreams had come true: now the people could hunt down cruel agents of the enemy, try them in people's courts, and greet the founding of revolutionary power in many wards, precincts and hamlets...

Never before had Saigon had such Never before had Saigon had such a close view of American demons at work: their presence had so far been associated with display of luxury and depravity at most with police round-ups, jails crammed with prisoners; they had reserved death and destruction for far-away places: Cu Chi Zone D, the Mekong delta, High Plateaux, the area close to the demarcation line... But now Saigon has had her Ban Co, An Quang, Cho Thiec, Phu Tho, Binh Tay, Go Vap, Binh Hoa...\*

The enemy, in defiance of home and world opinion, have arrested numberless people, until the jails overflow. They have tortured, massacred our revolutionary cadres and fighters, our compatriots, setting at ught all legality. The cry uttered by Le Thi Rieng on that night when they brought her to Hong Bang road together with a number of volutionaries and murdered them there, that cry cursing the enemy will always resound in our minds, in the history of Saigon, of the South, of our entire nation

And that photograph? printed by Time showing butcher Nguyen Ngoc Loan pointing his pistol at the temple of a revolutionary fighter captured by his men during an P.L.A.F. attackon the puppet Navy Headquarters, that evidence of barbarity will also

No we cannot list all the crimes perpetrated by the enemy; besides spring of hope, new resplendent pages have been written in the history of our people's resistance agains the American aggressors. Tales of wonderful feats have been going round among the Saigon people: three P.L.A.F. men fought to their last bullet, then threw away their guns, but a long time passed without their adversaries daring to rush up to them; teen-age girls standing

heroically to whole companies and fighting to their last breath; one man guerilla got her legs shattered by enemy bullets... her gun fell silent for a short moment then resumed its firing... when it again stopped for want of ammunition, the enemy stormed into her position and found that she had tied herself unright to a pillar to continue the fight...

Words fail the listeners to express their admiration. They keep repeating, spellbound: "How courageous, wonderful..." truly supernatural!"

Indeed, how could anyone imagine such simultaneous attacks on Saigon, on such places as the American Em-bassy, the puppet "Independence Palace" which the enemy had surrounded with all kinds of defences.

In a nutshell we can thus decribe these extraordinary feats of arms: the P.L.A.F. fighters, men and women, fought their way up to embassy; through rooms and corridors with American bodies. They battled their way up to the second floor of Radio Saigon, held it until dawn after killing hundreds of paratroopers trying to reoccupy it. When they ran out of ammunition, they blew up the whole outfit with explo sives, so that the puppet administration would have to use its army station as a substitute.

As for the unequalled valous shown by the P.L.A.F. men and women, their prodigious intelligence and resourcefulness, only brick, concrete iron and steel if ever they could speak the human language, could relate to us the marvellon details about the miraculous events that happened on the night of January 31, 1968, and the following days. Take for instance the P.L.A.F. unit shooting their way from the "Independence Palace" to Nguyen Du street: they kept firing to their last cartridge, surrounded by enemy troops, high walls, half-finished concrete structures; only brick and iron witnessed their astounding exploits

Indeed, you P.L.A.F. men and women, have struck panic into the grows when they learn that many o you are no strangers: your faces are familiar to them for having been ound so long in Ben Thanh market, whether you came from Tri Thier Nam, Ngai, or from the North, whe ther your parents had been "coolies" in rubber plantations forty years ago or had been herded south only in

There were Saigon people who serv you strolled along Saigon streets on Lunar New Year's Day. But tha night they were entrusted guns and allowed to join the heroes' they themselves became true heroe's that day.

A poor city girl, who earned a living carrying water, begged a P.L.A.F. unit to let her help them in any way they would see fit : cooking, building roadblocks, keeping watch, fighting, carrying stretchers. Later she turned out to be an extre mely intelligent and resourceful combatant. The enemy had thought P.L.A.F. units were solely composed of highly-trained Special Task action Northern regulars, or main force Liberation troops. But in fact you are made up of masses of revo Intionaries from right inside Saigon who, within a matter of hours, have achieved tremendous feats.

The whole psychowar machine of the enemy had been put in motion with a view to sullying the image of P.L.A.F. combatants, who wer represented as ravenous plunderers pitiful country bumpkins

But their true image has remained engraved in the minds of the Saigon people, who have reserved for them all their love and affection, who stand ready at all times to devote all they have, even their lives, to

Let me recall here stories known to all Saigon people.

A P.L.A.F. unit operating in a city block was looking for night quarters. Hardly had a man knocked on a door when another not away opened, a modest thatch-roofed cottage. A woman called to him inviting him in. As he came up to her she added aloud, "Are you from the police, Mister? Want to search my house?" The P.L.A.F. man whispered, "No we are P.L.A.F. troops." But the woman, once he was in smiled and said. "We know know. We've been expecting you all the time. Please call you

Such warm welcomes were extended to P.L.A.F. men and women everywhere, in humble cottages and also in many luxurious villas. The unit mentioned above moved another city district the following night. It was one of wealthy-looking buildings. The men knocked on a door, rather diffidently. It slowly opened. A women asked them to come in, then said righ away, "One of my sons, a Navy man, is home on furlough."

The P.L.A.F. unit told her and other members of her family not to worry. That night a fight broke out. The hosts, who were in the fabrics business told the revo lutionary troops to use their stocks

of goods to build combat positions As the fight continued, they moved out of the area when morning came but the Navy man volunteered to stay and fight by the side of the P.L.A.F. men. So did another Navy man, his friend and neighbour. also home on leave.

Another P.L.A.F. unit found itself in a residential section. mostly inhabited by families of puppet officials and officers. An engagement occurred that night, with - puppet troops trying to sur-d them. All doors remained close. Yet when dawn broke, they slowly turned on their hinges, and people sneaked out, bringing coffee and breakfast to the revolutionaries The wounded were carried inside and given proper care

Towards noon, the P.L.A.F. unit withdrew, leaving behind a few women snipers. The enemy ordered everybody out, for them to come in and "annihilate Viet Cong". As the people started moving out the block, two snipers, having used up all their ammunition, stood hesitantly by Immediately, several pair of hands drew them into the stream of "refugees" made up of puppet officials' families and babies into their arms. The P.L.A.F. women thus safely made their

Such is our Saigon, our true Saigon, the Saigon of rich and poor quarters, the Saigon of the girl water-carrier, of the woman in the humble thatch cottage, and also of that draper's family. Among the revolutionaries who streamed Saigon were many of its former

Such is our Saigon. For many years, it had been pestered by the riff-raff spawned by the French colonialist regime. Then that old wizard in a gaudy hat with fifty stars came and rode roughshod on our city. But the sound of the Tet gunfire has conjured away all demons from Saigon, restoring it to its true state: a precious pearl.

. Labouring beoble's quarters heavily



The fuel depot at Nha Be (Saigon) set afire by P.L.A.F. men.

#### VIET NAM AND THE WORLD AT LARGE

The peoples of our two countries are bound by time-honoured relations of friendship. The revo-lutionary struggles of the peoples of our two countries against imperialism and for socialism have continually strengthened and developped these rela-tions on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian

"In their past resistance against the French co lonialists as well as in the present building of socialism in North Viet Nam and resistance against U.S. aggression, for national salvation, the Vietnemese people have always enjoyed the wholehearted sup-port and great and multiform assistance of the Chinese ocople. We take this opportunity to express our profound gratitude to the Commun Chins, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the fraternal Chinese people for that vigorous support and valuable assistance

'In the interests of the peoples of our two countries and the revolutionary cause of the people throughout the world, the Vietnamese people, the Viet Nam Workers' Party, the National Assembly and the Government of the Democratic Republic of to consolidate and further strengthen the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between Viet Nam and China.

"May the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples last for over."

> (Excerpts from the message sent by President Ho Chi Minh, National Assembly Standing, Committee Chairman Truong Chinh and D.R.V.N. Premier Chairman Van Dong to C.P.C. Central Committee Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and C.P.R. Premier Chou En Lai.)

# People's China's National Day Observed in Hanoi

grand metting was held A on September 20 in Hanoi to mark the 10th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. It was jointly sponsored by the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front, the Viet Nam-China Friendship Association and the D.R. V. N. Commission for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

Representatives of the Hanoi population, public bodies and mass organizations attended the meeting. Addressing the meeting,

Ton Quang Phiet, Secretary General of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly and Vice-President of the Viet Nam - China Frienship

Association, highlighted the tremendous significance of the founding of the Chinese People's Republic for the history of China's revolutionary struggle and the world's forces of socialism, national independence, democracy and

Ton Quang Phiet warmly praised the brilliant achieveent of the Chinese people in rapidly turning China into a powerful socialist country endowed with a modern agriculture, industry, national defence, science and technology. China has successfully produced atomic and hydrogen weapons as well as the means of nuclear delivery.

He laid stress on the important international role of the People's Republic of China, a close friend of the oppressed peoples who has constantly been supporting and assisting them in their fight against imperialism headed by the U.S. for peace national independence, democracy and socialism.

The Vietnamese people unreservedly support the Chinese people's determination to liberate Taiwan and strongly condemn the schemes and war provocations of the U.S. imperialists against P.R.C., Ton Quang Phiet added.

After voicing the Vietnamese people's clation at the the Chinese people under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party armed with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse - tung's thought, Ton Quang Phiet concluded : " We sincerely wish the Chinese people ever greater and more comprehensive victories in socialist revolution as well as in the great proletarian cultural revolution " - On September 28, a

great victories recorded by

meeting was held in Hanoi by workers of three Chinese aid factories: the Soap, Rubber Goods and Cigarettes factories. Speaking on the occasion, Nguyen Si, member of the Managing Board of the "Sao Vang" (Gold Star) Rubber Factory, expressed deep gratitude to the Communist Party, Government, working class and people of China for their strong support and great assistance to the Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S.

- Many talks were given in Hanoi on the successes scored by China in the economic, scientific and tech-

An exhibition on the People's Republic of China opened here under the auspices of the D.R.V.N. Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. Chinese films were shown on Hanoi screens

#### IN THE UNITED STATES

#### NEW ANTI-U.S. VIET NAM WAR PROTESTS

over 15,0000 people in tion.

Chicago had staged on September 28 a spirited demonstration against the U.S. war of aggression in Viet Nam and repression of the police against demonstrators at the end of August last during the national convention of the Democratic

Among the demonstrators were many women who were pushing prams while displaying posters demanding the cessation of U.S. war of condemning the fascist acts dissenters.

front of Hilton Hotel-where a month ago clashes had taken place between the demonstrators and the police -and shouted "Daley, go out!", (Daley, Mayor of Chicago), "We'll not fight in this war of Johnson!", "We do not like a fascist state.

Over one thousand policemen tried to disperse the demonstration but failed in

### CULTURE IN A SAD PLIGHT IN SOUTH Military Operations VIET NAM ENEMY-OCCUPIED AREAS

PARALLEL to the intensiaggression, the American imperialists and their valets are disseminating a foul, enslaving culture in areas still under their occupation in South Viet Nam.

In its issue of August 12, 1068. Chinh Luan, a reactionary paper in Saigon, carried an article entitled "Cultural tragedy in South Viet Nam?" in which sour complaint was voiced about the disgraceful condition of culture under the U.S.-puppet regime, a culture which has become alien from the national tradition. The article was very bitter about the Saigon puppet regime's "boasting about our 4,000-year old culture" but "never seeking to understand it" and "never lifting a finger to do something about it" while "the North has been making such tremendous efforts in the cultural field that we (the puppets-Ed.) have good reasons to feel

The article continued: "It is an open secret that the North has been very active in the cultural field ever since tosa. An explicit policy has been worked out and the State sponsors and supplies abundant means a for the building of national culture. (...) A Ministry of Culture has been functioning all along these years and has had at its disposal important resources for cultural construction. Writers and artists are grouped together according to their lines and research associations have been founded (for instance the Association for Historical and Geographic Research) which work out plans and exert themselves without

awed.

works.

"The language and script standardization, which goes back a dozen years, is a good basis for cultural development according to a pre-charted course.

"History and geography are the objects of careful studies. North Viet Nam's researchers have been scouring China for historical vestiges related to Viet Nam. At the same time they have been after literary relics. For instance: documents related to Nguyen Du's trips in China.

"In the literary field, North Vietnamese scholars have elaborated new glosses for all classical works. All authors familiar to South Vietnamese students have been carefully re-studied in the North.

"North Vietnam's cultural workers have also been carrying out 'extensive archaeological investigations

"They have not neglected the dissemination of their works abroad. Recently, South Viet Nam journalists and politicians stopping over in Hongkong could visit a bookshop selling North Vietnamese publication. They were amazed by the cultural wealth of North Viet Nam when seeing that the materials covered all fields, including literature, history and geo-

Meanwhile, the only productions coming out of South Viet Nam are pornographic novels, cheap love stories, plagiarized whodunits.

"Let South Viet Nam not be complacent when talking about culture. We must admit that we have done absolutely nothing, that we have no made the least effort in this "Indeed, the South just

ignores the cultural problem. Nobody cares, nobody pays the least attention : cultural efforts of South Viet Nam can boil down to a few educational activities, a few school textbooks full of errors and contradictions, compilations from which all attempt at research is absent.

"Private individuals in small and poor countries never have enough facilities to engage in large-scale What about the governments? Alas, governments which have succeeded each other in Saigon have never cared about culture. "Nobody could hope that

the South would one day begin research on the history of our civilization, geography, cuiture so as to put an end to the confusion now prevailg let-up to complete important ing in school documents and textbooks. The Committee for the Standardization of Language and Script has not even begun work, perhaps because it is thought that guns are enough for national survival, and that estrangement from national traditions is of no importance. When we moved south (following the Geneva Agreements of 1954-Ed.) it took us a great deal of trouble to bring with us ancient and precious cultural documents and relics. We had thought a broad and deep movement of research would start on the strength of those documents. Alas. those precious things just lay forlorn for the past ten years and more gradually destroy ed by humidity and insect

The South has never had any

thing like a cultural founda-

"For want of an orientatation which might serve as a basis, one sees journalists and writers bring forth stories and novels stuffed with foolish amorous intrigues, if not pornographic episodes that make your hair stand on end, playwrights plagiarize worthless foreign works, poets who never think of either society or nation-all of them seemingly trying to harm the

"In such a state of things,

national struggle.

in which all link is severed from the national tradition, a new form of activity has come into being: selling American culture. But propaganda for American culture poor in content; books and magazines are beautifully printed, but the readers, intellectuals included, just cast a perfunctory glance at the pictures and never could muster enough courage to go into the pages filled with thick print, carrying lengthy and obscure literal translations."

(Continued from page 8)

In Ben Tre province, 2 American brigades and 4 puppet battalions were routed. Between September 12 and 18, the enemy lost 1,600 men (1,300 GIs) killed, wounded or captured, 24 ships sunk or burnt and 5 aicraft downed. On September 24 and 25, the P.L.A.F. in that province sank or burnt 6 other ships (one over 100 metres long) and destroyed six 105 mm

In My The province, 3 battalions of puppet Division 7 were routed in Cho Gao district on September 19: 200 men put out of action. The following day, 200 GIs were wiped out in a violent artillery onslaught of Binh Duc base, 6 km west of My Tho.

On the night of September 22, the enemy at Soc Trang town was harassed: 2 " pacification" teams were wiped out, 2 puppet companies decimated, many aircraft destroyed in an airfield whose runway was put out of order. In the Western High Plateaux, fighting continued at Saigon) where between September 23 and 30 the Americans had 4 companies and 1 platoon put out of action. On September 27 alone, a P.L.A.F. unit fought off II enemy counter-attacks, wiping out an American company, causing 120 American casualties and wiping out and cap turing a great quantity of weapons. In September, in the six provinces in the Western High Plateaux, the patriotic forces thus put out of action over 3,900 enemy soldiers including nearly 2,000 GIs, wiped out 3 battalions and 17 companies, de stroyed, downed or damaged 82 aircraft and 207 military

Duc Lap (210 km northeast of

Finally, near the 17th parallel north of Quang Tri province, between September and 25, the enemy lost 3,550 men put out of action, (including 2,000 GIs,) 36 planes including II jets downed. 63 tanks and armoured cars and two tosmm cannons destroyed or damaged.

### More Puppet Troops and G.1.s' Rebellions and Mutinies in South Viet Nam

free themselves. Finally they

joined the P.L.A.F. ranks,

bringing with them 50

On September 8 in Da

Nang, patriotic elements in

the puppet army killed a

N.C.O. of the military secu-

rity service and wounded 4

die-hards in a post in the

at Vinh Long many soldiers

of the "regional" units in

the province refused to go

on a rescue mission to Tay

Ninh where the P.L.A.F.

were inflicting heavy losses

on the G.I.s and puppet

then decided to send Ranger

Battalion 43 in their place.

On learning this news, the whole battalion protested and

refused to muster. After

troops. The U.S. com

firearms

BESIDES the 40 mutinies and rebellion reported in the puppet army from May to August (see Viet Nam Courier No 183) others have taken place since the end of August, some of them with alarming gravity for the U.S. Command, Giai Phong Press Agency reported.

Thus, on August 23 last when puppet Ranger Battalion 39 stationed in Da Nang came into contact with th P.L.A.F., a group of its soldiers mutinied on the very battlefield and crossed over to the side of the patriots after turning their against the traitors, destroy, ing 3 M.113 armoured cars and killing and wounding 54 enemy troops.

On August 26, at Vinh Long, in the Mekong delta, 3 companies of puppet region and district. The same day al troops refused to go and rescue a unit chopped to pieces at My Loc village.

On August 28, the same source reported, in a locality 36km northwest of Saigon, 200 men of a puppet Ma battalion garrisoned at Duc Lap, near Hau Nghia provincial capital, flatly refused to march on Tan My village despite repeated orders from American "advisors". The

battalion deputy commander vain efforts, the U.S. comshot himself in front of his mand could collect only instead of giving way platoons, or less than so per to the Yankee masters. ent of the battalion strength

Let us recall also that on The anti U.S. war move-June 19 at Ba Chuc, 180km ment continued to spread in south, southwest of Saigon, the puppet army to such a the lieutenant commanding this base and deputy-com-mander of the U.S. "Special September 20, the New York Times admitted that despite Forces" camp at Ba Xoai harsh disciplinary measures, rebelled with his men and the number of deserters in overran three post. They South Viet Nam had conti inflicted severe losses on two nually been growing. Ranger battalions; then helpthe people at Ba Chuc Neither were U.S. units

spared by the movement. Giai Phong Press Agency reported that in August last Phong Press Agency at least 300 G.I.s at Binh Duc base, 8km west of My Tho, protested against the armed aggression in Viet Nam, approved the N.F.L. political programme and refused to take part in

On September 17, 6 G.I.s, flung into a rivercraft, preferred to jump into the river near My Tho than obey their fascist officers' orders. On September 22, an operation mounted at 25km west of My Tho had to be called off owing to the refusal of the American garrison at Cai Lay. to take up arms and deploy according to the command's

WIFT NAM COUDIED

## News from LADS NEW VICTORIES IN CURRENT MONSOON IN LAOS

FOLLOWING up their big victories in the last dry season, the Lao patriotic armed forces in the first three months of the cu monsoon beginning last June, beat back almost all nibbling attacks by the enemy and won new and big victories, Khaosan Pathet Lao reported.

According to still incomstatistics, the patriotic armed forces in the period under review, wiped out 1,855 enemy troops including 1,197 billed (among them 4 U.S. killed (among them 4

The Lao patriotic armed orces seized 502 weapons of forces seized 502 weapons of various kinds including 36 mortars, recoilless rifles or bazookas and 19 machinegus transmitters and other war supplies.

They also shot down 23 .S. warplanes and destroyed 3 military vehicles.

The Lao Ngam district capital and scores of villages were then reintegrated into the free zone.

To make up for their heavy losses in the last dry season, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges in Laos in the said three months launched said three months aunched frantic nibbling actions against the areas they had lost in the last dry season, such as Muong Son, Huothinsa (Sam Neua province), Sanchon, Muong Soh, ruolininsa (Sainh Neua province), Sanchon, Muong Thi, Muong Bo (Xieng Khoang province), Pha-lan (Savannakhet province) and others in Upper Laos. At

the same time, they raised the bombing level, smuggled bandits and commandos into the free zone for sabotage, conducted "sweeps" to massacre civilians, forcibly draft young men into the puppet army and "pacify" the areas under their control.

In fighting off the enemy nibbling raids on Muong Son, Houihinsa and Nampha areas in July and August, the patriotic armed forces in Sam Neua province knocktroops. In a surprise onset on a base of bandits at Luongchua on the night of July 26, they wiped out 74 of them. On the night of August 30, they killed or wounded nearly 80 men of the 15th bandit battalion in Phochan area (Luang Prabang province). In Phalan area the enemy lost nearly 60 men

nibbling operation in war was another feature of war was another feature of the period under review. In Phongsaly province, the peo-ple's regional army and gue-rillas wiped out 300 bandits in these months, in defence of the liberated zone. Guerillas in Hongsa district Savabury province, in July inter-cepted an enemy attack stagcepted an enemy attack stag-ed by hundreds of troops under cover of U.S. aircraft,

said three months in Laos. regional forces and guerillas.

the anti-draft movement won new successes. In Phaku area, Luang Prabang province, the people wrested back 296 of the 300 young men pressed. In Boukhan and some other areas in Vientiane province, the people forced the enemy to return to them over so young men in the same way Besides, the people's struggle against oppression and exploi-tation and the drafting of civil servants and for demo cratic liberties was given a

In enemy-controlled areas.

In face of their bitter set-backs, the Vientiane clique had to re-organise the puppet army, dissolve its front com-mands in Upper and Lower Laos, and slash the size of its "mobile groups". Its bud-get deficit, the failure of its draft program etc... sank the already sagging morale of the puppet army to a new low and aggravated the divergences aggravated the divergences among the enemy ranks. The fact that nearly 800 troops, mostly belonging the "mobi-le groups", deserted or surrendered and the enemy with drawal from Lao Ngam area (Saravane province) in the said three months are convincing proofs.

killing over 70 enemy soldiers. In Vientiane province, guerillas repeatedly blew up important bridges along the strategic Highway 13. Of the 23 U.S. planes lost in the In the flush of their fresh victories, the patriotic armed forces are emulating another in recording more brilliant victories.

OREIGN sources said that of the Johnson administra-

The marchers stopped in

aggression in Viet Nam and I face of the firmness of the

D'URING hat week, the P.L.A.F. continued to attack the enemy in many theatres of operations, Gair Houge again pounded by P.L.A.F. artillery. On September 29, Saigon was an pounded by P.L.A.F. artillery. On September 20, 71 and 28 the patriots attacked at least to enemy targets including a posts in Tay Nimb the war." (2,000 shells according to Western agencies), and a coup de main was mounted on the U.S. vehicle park in Cholon, Saigon twin

The P.L.A.F. were very active in Thuong Duc region, 40km southwest of Da Nang, where many posts were over-run and a big enemy's force intercepted. The coastall provinces of Central Trung Bo remained the site of flerce fighting where a pupper battalion was wiped out near

In the Mekong delta, Ben Tre province distinguished itself again with the destruction of 6 U.S. war vessels on September 24 and 25.

#### SAIGON AREA:

- The city was newly bombarded on September 29.

— 10 ships and 4 barges (including 2 10,000-ton ships) sunk or damaged southeast of Saigon.

- Three important enemy posts in Tay Ninh province heavily plastered by P.L.A F. artillery.

On September 29, many shells fired by the R.L.A.F. hit various targets in Saigon Giai Phong Press Agency said: in the district of Thieu's residence and the puppet National Assembly building and the harbour of the 4th district where many storehouses were hit. The previous day in a district of **Cholon**, a selfdefence unit had stormed a military vehicle park and destroyed three vehicles, American sources revealed.

Besides between Saigon of waterways formed by the Dong Nai, the Dong Tranh and Long Tau, to ships and 4 barges, including a tanker and a carge-boat of 10,000 tons each, were damaged or sunk 17-36 kilometres southeast of the city within 10 days beginning September 2:

Northwest of Saigon, in Tay Ninh province, the P.L.A.F. on September 26 struck at three enemy posts including Ca Turn, 110 km from Saigon. Western agencies

# **Military Operations**

reported that 2,000 shells had been slammed into these targets, making this the most violent bombardment and the search of the s

Thus within the last six weeks, Tay Ninh remained the most disastrous battle-field for the Yankees who lost a daily average of 400 men, about 40 vehicles, 4 cannons or mortars and planes or helicopters.

CENTRAL TRUNG BO:

Vain efforts of the enemy to clear Thuong Duc, southwest of Da Nang, invested by the P.L.A.F. since September 28, 1968.

A puppet battalion wiped out in Qui Nhon region.

GIAI PHONG Press Agency reported that on September 28, the P.L.A.F. had assaulted many enemy posts at Thuong Duc

a district capital and a subsector C.P. commanding an important valley 40 km southimportant valley 40 km southimportant valley 40 km southminutes' engagement, two outposts fell into the hads of the patriotic forces, followed a few hours later by another post. Meanwhile, the airfield came under fire and the urban centre was stormed by patriotic infantrymen.

oy patrotte infantrymen.
All enemy counter-attacks
were tepelled, some after
fierce hand-to-hand fights.
massive intervention of aircraft (B.52s, fighter-bombers
and arméd helicopters) the
Pitcher de hericopters) the
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Pitcher de hericopters) the
Pitcher de hericopters of airthe villages in the periphery of
the villages in the periphery of
patron between the villages in the
propelle control. On October
Regiment 5, hellitted from
Saigon to try and clear the
place was besieged and decihelp. The battle is still raging in this sector.

Near Tam Ky provincial capital, an American armourcapital, an American armourcapital, an American armourcapital, an American armourcapital capital cap

In An Dinh, tokm southwest of Quang Ngai town, the patriotic forces completely wrote off the muster-roll on September 26 a puppet company and seized all its arms and ammunition.

Near Qui Nhor, capital of Binh Dinh province, in the engagements unfolding on engagements unfolding on the engagement and the particle forces destroyed, damaged or downed 120 planes and helicottes destroyed agas cape in which civilians and the engagement and t

OTHER THEATRES OF OPERATIONS:

— 30 ships sunk or burnt in Ben Tre province (Mekong delta).

— In Duc Lap sector: 4 American companies wiped out or decimated in the last week of September.

 North of Quang Tri province, 3,550 enemy soldiers put out of action in 25 days.

ROM September 14 to 19, a wave of generalized attacks was launched by the P.L.A.F. on the 7 process in the Mekong delta in which the enemy had over 2,000 men put out of action (nearly 1,000 Gfs), 21 ships burnt or sunk and 5 aircraft downed or destroyed, Gial Phong Press Agency reported.

(Continued page 7)

# IN A HAMLET CLOSE TO SAIGON

STANDAYC on the bank
of the loam Ge River;
in the sky were Saigon, High
the sky were Saigon, High
Hea, Han Ngha, Due Hoa,
Blen Liu, Tan An and other
places, Projectives of all catitroops on American bases, on
the ground, although the season
had not come yet for the dry
stubble to be barried, the glow
the river. The light made it
possible for me to recognize Ap
Going, a small hamlet in Long
An province, and shore its
people's immense joy.

"At dash the mise had because bomboo toxins, its cause, engly mapalin containers... resounded over the text sugar cane fields, mingled with the hubbin of th

vels, dynamite charges, and bomb duds, had set to destroy enemy communications. Each would be considered to the condition of the condition of

Walking along the road I was to the late of the late o

and cuts in the roads, for their "sons" in the Liberation army to more more quickly in the direction of Saigen, Spread, and the direction of Saigen, Spread, and throwing bridges aross road gaps and canalt, such worth the said of the s

That might, before the attack on the entemy sector of Hain Nghia, I took a stroll along the canals, crossed the nucley built bridges, handing in the direction of Saigon The Jlasse hoome even denser. Emery before the state of the saign of the saign of the direction of Saign The Jlasse of the saign of the direction of the saign of the direction of the saign of the saig

people were arguing impassionedly, Adout a hundred had volunteered to join the reinforcements | for Saigon, but more were proposed to the more were proposed to the more were proposed to the people withing to entist in the district armed forces, but this was fely from enough. Wheever were given the district armed forces, but this was fely from enough. Wheever were given were every bit as good. The military cades of Ap Giong tabled hisself houses calling on people to "be trained and the state of the protident over who should get the guns forth. State to issued a rille, for her husband had recently been killed by the enemy. Unde Ton said he should be mad be member of

a 82-mm. mortar crew, for an enemy shell from Hau Nghia

shed knocked down his cattle shed. Uncle Tu Dia had to yield his submachinegun to Sister Lam, for his wife had just given birth to a child and he had to stay home to look after her. The patch of field under the unapproximate being polytopic and the polytopic polytopi

But now the sound of gurlive had hurst all around. The people of Ap Ginng, whether bedonging to a military formation or not, stood ready, for combat. Flares were drilling over Saigon, highways 8 and 10, the ground the liames of the people's struggle were consuming the enemy. The sound of drums and tocsins was calling on the people of Ap Ging to surge up and give hurstcarees, sort, aux-reping the